

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1902.

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PARTS-Riosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and No. 10, Boulevard des Cap ucines

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returns must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Teller the Various.

The Denver Republican, a journal which ought to know Senator TELLER well, remarks of that statesman:

"You can't tell where he will stand for ten min utes. One day he will advocate with fervid eloquence the adoption of a particular policy, and the next weep over the criminal folly of the country in following his advice."

We have shown how true this is with regard to Cuba. It is equally true of Senator TELLER's attitude on the Philippine question.

Mr. TELLER is now an avowed Scuttler. He stands squarely with the other scuttlers, PATTERSON, RAWLINS, CARMACK and the rest. It is only two or three days since he was almost tearfully complaining in the Senate that " our side ' -meaning his side, Mr. TELLER's sidewas doing all the debating. Mr. LODGE had not then spoken.

Senator Teller has already made one speech for Scuttle and he has announced his intention to make another. In the speech which he has already made he exclaimed, with tears in his voice:

"I want to say now, Mr. President, that the American people cannot escape the condemnation that the world will put upon us, the condemnation that our own people will put upon us, the condemnation that every right-thinking man must put upon himself if he does not protest against this wicked and miserable attempt to compel these people to accept our Government whether they desire it or

Yes, that is what Mr. TELLER wants to say now. What he wanted to say, and did say, a little while ago is quite a different thing.

In the Senate of the United States on December 20, 1898, the Hon. HENRY M. TELLER, debating with Senator HOAR and others the policy of this Government in the Philippines, defined his views with a clearness and vigor which he can hardly surpass in his coming great speech on the other side of the same question. Then he said:

"I do not want to give up these Islands. I de not want to surrender them to anybody in the world. I do not want to govern them in the spirit of the colonial governments of Europe, or as many of them are being carried on. I do not want to to hold Great Northern stock only. The give them up, because to give them up would be to leave those people in a worse condition than they were when we took away the power of Spain. We may leave them a prey, perhaps, to their own vices, We leave them to be a prey of all Europe. We must stand for them. We have put up our flag. There

And again in the same speech

" I am not dealing with this question believing that we are not to have embarrassment, that we are not to have trouble. I know we shall have, but I do not believe we should shrink from our duty because there may be difficulties attending it. It may cost us some money; but it has cost us al. Northern Pacific decided to place their heard. The court respected this deready at least \$200,000,000, and it has cost ustwo stock in the then existing Northern Seccision in its verdict. But fresh from or three thousand lives. It may cost us as much

Having read this declaration by Mr. Teller that the American flag is in the Philippines to stay, and that neither the expenditure of money nor the sacrifice of human lives should deter this Government from performing the duty which has devolved upon it in that quarter of the globe, Mr. TELLER'S fellow citizens will be better prepared to weigh his impending remarks on the advisability of hauling down the flag and then scuttling.

Is a New German Tariff Needed for Revenue as Well as Protection?

It is commonly taken for granted that the increased customs duties proposed by the German Imperial Government to the Reichstag and the still higher duties demanded by the Agrarian party represent simply a desire to protect native industries against foreign competition. So far as the agricultural interest is concerned, the assumption is undoubtedly warranted: the Agrarians have no other end in view but to secure a monopoly of the home market for native farm products. There is reason to believe. however, that the Government is powerfully influenced by the recognized necessity of augmenting the public income, and the fact has been hitherto overlooked that the duties leviable on the pass. The Hon. PERCIVAL W. CLEMENT, proposed higher scale advocated by to yield an annual addition of between a local option law; and he is making an forty-five and fifty million dollars to interesting canvass. He travels in his the imperial revenue. It will be easy to private car. show that a considerable addition is imperatively needed.

It might have been foreseen that the eers by an imitation of rustic costume. financial resources of the Empire and His meetings are held at night, and he of its constituent States would be affected always appears at them in what some so much as it needs sounder public by the severe economic crisis through of our esteemed contemporaries de- sentiment. which Germany has been passing, and scribe as "full " or " immaculate " evenfrom which it can hardly expect to re- ing clothes. He marches from his pricover quickly. On the one hand, the vate car to the hall, the village brass power of the taxpayers to meet exac- band blowing its loudest before him and tions has been crippled, while, on the the eyes of man and maid staring at his other, owing to the fact that in the larger "Inverness" coat and his "crush" hat. and medium-sized towns nearly five He says the farmers know that he uses have been thrown out of work and made ness and that he wears a spiketail coat dependent upon charity, the govern- of nights. Besides, how can be pay ments of constituent States, including them a better compliment than by putnotably Prussia and Würtemberg, have ting on his best togs when he is to talk been obliged to intervene and afford to them? Gen. BUTLER, a shrewd camrelief. Then, again, the assent of the paigner, used to be of the same opinion. Reichstag to the bills providing for a colossal expansion of the navy has im- the Rutland railroad and Mayor of Rut- still very much in need of it posed a huge additional burden upon land, and a member of both branches the Federal Exchequer. There is no of the Legislature. He is a very subdoubt that in some of the constituent stantial citizen, but not at all solemn. States the administrators of the local He gives the Vermonters a good show. finances have found it difficult, if not He takes a colored quartet with him

impossible, to make both ends meet. To balance even the Prussian budget the quartet sings " It Must Have Been has been no easy task, and in Saxony a : the Ghost of a Coon," " Mammy's Little

tion of the German Empire, wherever his face. There are singing and acting the imperial revenue falls short of imperial expenditure, the deficiency is made good by so-called matricular contributions exacted from the constituent States. At the present time some of these States complain that their financial mail and of extortion, fifty years of troubles are due to the ever-increasing drunkenness and debauchery," and asks weight of the matricular contributions. his hearem to vote for local option It is true that the imperial revenue has and high license. He tells some Frenchrisen from about \$385,000,000 in 1898-99 to an estimated amount of over \$585,- | comes out and sings as long as anybody 000,000 for the next fiscal year. The expenditure, however, for imperial pur- | hotel and sings for an hour while the poses has more than kept pace with the increase of revenue, and a deficit is an-1902-03. It is officially admitted that, under existing conditions, it will be impossible to require larger contributions from the Federal State. The deficit. therefore, must be made good by a loan, although during the last ten years the imperial debt has been considerably enlarged and although it was only the other day that the last issue of bonds took place.

If by a new tariff an addition of from

forty-five to fifty million dollars could

be made to the imperial revenue, it would

be possible to avoid a recurrence to loans

for some time to come, while the matricu-

lar contributions might be lightened,

or, at all events, not augmented. To

assure such an increase, however, it

would be necessary for the tariff adopted

by the Reichstag to adhere for the most

part to the lines of the bill introduced

by the Government. The inordinate du-

ties proposed by the Agrarians, with

a single eye to the monopoly of the do-

mestic market, would prove practically

prohibitive, and, consequently, would

curtail, rather than expand, the im-

perial revenue. It is, doubtless, for this

reason that Chancellor von BtLow has

set his face like flint against the Agrarian

proposals, quite as much as because he

sees that the right to admit foreign

products under a relatively moderate

scale of duties is indispensable to the

conclusion of commercial treaties by

which alone can foreign markets be ob-

tained for German manufactures. Even

though the expected deficit in the im-

perial budget is met with a loan, an

increased revenue must be procured,

if only to provide interest and a sinking

fund for the recent and prospective

The Northern Securities Case To-day

The answer of the Northern Securities

Company to the second bill filed by the

raised by the bill: Did the Northern

the law against combination? Can the

It appears that the Northern Securi-

ties Company was formed originally

purpose was to insure a continuance of

a certain successful policy by convey-

company, of which the control would be

Pacific had brought on the panic of

failure to include all who are rightfully

The Security company's purchases

of railway shares, which the suit is to

annul, were, on the other side, sales, by

parties whose right to dispose of their

pany after its organization. Obviously,

in their exclusion from the suit there

sales to the Securities company. A de-

cree to such an effect, as prayed for

by the petition, would necessarily de-

prive the original sellers of their prop-

The Candidate in Evening Clothes.

FLETCHER D. PROCTOR swears by pro-

Of the two principal Republican can-

Mr. CLEMENT doesn't seek to hum-

bug the hard-headed Green Mountain-

When the brass band is out of wind,

erty without due process of law.

Such is the situation to-day.

ter and purpose.

defendants.

company be legally disrupted?

additions to the public debt.

The caucuses will not be held till the ticipated by the imperial estimates for | middle of June. For five weeks or so, the Vermonters are assured of free entertainment. They will also have the chance to hear hard sense about the prohibitory law; but it is not to be expected that they will want to change that time-honored Vermont institution.

voters are talking over the speech.

Democratic Divisions.

until the audience is in high good humor.

Then the candidate whacks the prohib-

itory law, " which is responsible for fifty

years of bribery, fifty years of corrup-

tion, fifty years of plunder, of black-

Canadian dialect stories; the quartet

wants to hear it. Then it goes to the

The Galveston News, one of the ablest and most candid of Southern Democratic journals, gives this catalogue of the dis-

agreements among Texas Democrats: "There are among them all-around expansion Democrats, hemispherical expansion Democrats, Cuban expansion Democrate and South American expansion Democrats. There are among them tariff-for-revenue Democrats, protection Democrats and Democrats who, while not favoring protection, yet, as long as it is extended to certain interests, demand it for those in which they are interested, hence may be called want a bite Democrats. The fact is that the party may be called

an allied party itself. The same divisions are found among the De:nocrats of other States. There is also the sharp antagonism between the Bryan Democrate and the anti-Bryan Democrats. Even in the matter of hostility to the trusts there is no real unity. The " wool-hat " Democrats and the Democrats from whom fat subscriptions to the campaign fund are expected are not of a mind; and all the Democratic blustering against the trusts is made a little ridiculous by the fact that some of the loudest blusterers are themselves deep in trusts.

There is no real Democratic policy. There is no known basis of Democratic harmony. Where is it to be found? What will be the magic word? It will not be abuse of the American army; that much is certain.

At Sampson's Grave.

Out of respect to the memory of Rear Admiral Sampson, and out of considera-State of Minnesota gives to that case a | tion of what in the nature of things is somewhat new aspect. The answer fitting and decent, a word should be said concerning his funeral.

replies particularly to two questions For reasons not necessary to specify Rear Admiral SCHLEY will not, of course. Securities Company intend to violate be there. But neither should Admiral DEWEY be there without fulfilling a certain preliminary duty.

Before the recent Court of Inquiry Sampson made but one suggestion. With the guilt or innocence," he said, through his attorney, " of the officer under investigation, Rear Admiral ing the controlling interest to a holding SCHLEY, I am not concerned; but since. less easily disturbed. The idea of acfrom what the latter has said, it is morally quiring the stock of the Northern Pacific certain that he will assert a claim to company, the other great party to the the command at Santiago, before the forbidden merger, did not arise until court pronounces upon that question after the struggle for the Northern I pray to be heard."

The court decided that the command May, 1901. The parties who after the was not at issue before it, and that, panic held the controlling interest of the consequently, Sampson should not be curities Company rather than to organ-, his refusal to admit Sampson, as not an ize another company of similar charac- | interested party, George Dewey went out of his way, without investigation The most important argument in the and, as it turned out, contrary to the answer is that, as in the case of the first facts as given by the Captains of the bill, the second is untenable because of Santiago fleet, to declare that the commander was SCHLEY, and, so far as he, DEWEY, was able, deliberately to rob Sampson of what a commander may well regard as the dearest of all treasures-the honor of victory.

We can imagine no act more unfair to property is above question. There are a brother officer, no act more essentially many of these parties who had no con- mean than this. Unless, for the sake nection with the affair save to sell their of the truth of history and of fair play, railway shares to the Securities com- Admiral DEWEY can make the manly atonement of withdrawing the utterance referred to, it would be more fitting that can be no adjudication annulling such | he should seclude himself from all ceremonies in memory of Sampson.

At Hackensack.

Mr. FELIX ADLER delivered a very philosophical address before the League for Political Education at the Lyceum last Monday night on the labor movement. telling his hearers that its greatest need was of "leaders of high purpose, and

great mental and moral scope. didates for Governor of Vermont, Col. When Mr. ADLER speaks again he may point his argument with the present hibition, and Ger. J. G. McCullough is accommodating enough to avow his condition of the dye works in Hackenwillingness to sign any sort of liquor sack. Seventy-five deputies were there law which the Legislature may see fit to yesterday guarding property which was in danger of attack. They were on duty because some workmen in Hackensack spring fever. President of the Local Option League. Chancellor von Bulow are expected is resolute against prohibition and for claimed immunity from law on the

ground that they are poor. The deputies will have to stay there until the strike has been fought to a finish or settled, or the Hackensack community makes up its mind that lawlessness will not be tolerated. The labor movement doesn't need better leaders

The Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE has expressed a pretty enlightened view of the duties of the twentieth century " before the Twentleth Century Club in Chicago The greatest duty is to build railroads, one of four tracks, from Labrador to Patagonia; the second across Europe from the Atlantic per cent. of the operatives and artisans his private car when he travels on busi- to the Pacific, and another from Cairo to the Cape. The second duty concerns the race question created by the contact of whites, negroes and yellow Orientals. The out third duty is to advocate universal peace. Dr. Hall might well have gone a little further by mentioning as a special duty, under the head of railroads, the building Mr. CLEMENT has been President of of a railroad through the island of Luzon,

The renomination of the Hon. JOSEPH G. Cannon of Vermillon was a matter of course but is not the less a matter for congratulation. The Fifty-eighth will be Uncle Jon's fifteenth Congress. He has been nominated sixteen times and elected sixteen times. minus one. He has had lots of experience, some of it chastening and to the improveheavy deficit is looked for. It will be Pumpkin-Colored Coon," and other echment of his rhetorical taste. When his remembered that, under the Constitution oes of ragtime. The comedian twists spare figure arises and his angular arms him wasten another woman."

"The idea' you have no reason to, I'm sure."

Haven't !! I dreamed last night that I saw

begin to gyrate, nobody thinks of leaving the House or its galleries till he has finished and they who listen generally hear sense wit and the conceptions of genuine patriotism. Mr. Cannon has fairly earned the right to be considered by Vermilion, by Illinois, and by the whole country one of the most useful men in public life.

Secretary Root's reply to the Senate resolutions on the orders issued in the Philippines is the frank and emphatic document that was expected from him The War Department and the army have had and have nothing to conceal. Gen CHAFFEE, his predecessors and his subordinates have acted under General Order No. 100 of 1863, which is law for the army now as it was then. Severe measures have been used against the enemy by command ers whenever it seemed necessary for the safety of persons under American protec tion, and the result has shown them to be more humane to all than milder measures would have been. Where there have been accusations against officers of violating the rules of war those officers have been brought to trial.

The Secretary's statement should silence all accusers of the army.

Of all American successes in competition with the English, triumph in polo would be the most surprising. The British polo players are many times ours, and have the advantage of that magnificent leisure for practice which is had in this country in but limited quantities, but the two informal matches, of which the second oc curred yesterday, have been full of encouragement for the Americans. And they say that the American team has not been so anxious about the English men as about the English ponies.

WHAT HAPPENED TO BOWEN.

No Wonder That He Begins to Suspec That He Is Unlucky.

From the Indianapolis News CHARLESTON, Ind., May 3.—Walter E. Bowen has a number of narrow escapes to notwithstanding his experiences, his physical condition is good. Mr. Bowen describes him-self as "my own Jonah." Nearly every year since his fourth birthday he has met with some accident which has confined him to his bed for at least a month.

When Mr. Bowen was but four years old

an angry turkey gobbler nearly "flopped" him to death. The next year he was almost drowned in a branch by a young woman, who attempted to toss him from bank to bank One year later he was kicked through a stable ling. The scantling rebounded, wen back through the window, and he wa

ling. The scantling rebounded, tossing Bowen back through the window, and he was again knocked out by the mule. The second time the boy failed to be returned by the scantling, otherwise the mule would have continued the game indefinitely, and until the boy's life was crushed out. That same year he was found asleep in the woods, with a large blacksnake wrapped about his body, and it required careful work to kill the snake without hurting the youngster.

When he was 7 years old a cow tossed him over a fence, breaking several ribs. A few weeks afterward he fell into a creek, and for the second time in his life narrowly escaped death by drowning. When he was 8 years old young Bowen nad broken one of the hogs on his father's farm to ride, and he invited the son of a neighbor to a hog's-back ride. After his friend has been mounted. Bowen bounded astride an untamed animal, and with one wild "whoof" the animal plunged over a lifty-foot bluff into the creek below with the boy on his back. The hog was flattened out like a paneake by the force of the fall, but Bowen's fall was broken by the animal underneath him, and in a few weeks he was again able to roam in search of trouble. When he was 9 years old he was attacked by a brood sow, which tore every stitch of ciothing off his person. In his tenth year he was run over by a wagon, crippling him for months. For three successive years he escaped injury, and then he was struck over the head with a garden rake, and for a time hovered between life and death. After his recovery he was well sprinkled with bird shot which hanting.

Some years ago Bowen went South to work

overy he was well springled with bird should be hunting.
Some years ago Bowen went South to work a bricklayer, finding a job in Alabama, imediately it began raining, never ceasing y or night, and, becoming discouraged, returned to Indiana, only to find a letter llowing him saying that the rain ceased unediately after his departure. When owen was appointed fanitor of the school illding he signalized his appearance by lling into the water tank, but he knew how

City and Country Women's Shoes.

From the Chicago Record-Herald. Kansas City, May 2.—"Women who live in the country wear smaller shoes than the women who live in cities," said Frank B. King, a Chicago dealer in women's shoes, to-day.

to-day.
"I sell few large shoes to country dealers, but I find the city women are wearing larger sizes than ever before. That is because city women want their feet to look long and narrow, while women in the country buy short, bread shees."

row, while women in the country buy short, broad shoes.

Women's shoes vary in size from Nos. 2½ to 8, and much as I regret to say it, Kansas City women have large feet. If my records of sales to Kansas City dealers are any indication. I sell more No. 8 shoes in Kansas City than anywhere else in the country.

In Shinbone Alley.

TO THE FOITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have been quite interested in the various reminiscent articles on negro ministrelsy in this country which have appeared in THE SUN. I wonder if any of your readers remember a celebrated bando player named "Joe Sweeney?" He figured sometime in the '40s and I have a dim recollection of his singing.

"Way down South in Shinbone alley,

A Well-Developed Case

From the Baltimore Heraid.
"Hello, Jinks! Why, I haven't seen you for everal weeks. How's your health?" "Poorly: every little thing thong seems to affect me lately. Well, at any rate, you are looking like a

"Feeling that way, except for a slight touch of Yes, spring sprong always affects me, too:

makes my head ring-rong. "What in thunder is the matter with you, old man, the way you've got to talking?"
"Nothing-thong," said Jinks, making a swinging movement of his arm through empty air, as his friend backed away in amazement and alarm "I hear that you have become a great devotee to the fashionable fad of table tennis."

"Yes," he said wildly: "I like to have my fling flong and enjoy the banjo sing song of the game of ping-pong at every racquet's swing-swong. while the celluloid sphere is on the wing wong I know that game's the thing-thong——

Gently the keepers from the asylum led him
away to his padded cell, the first victim of the inipresent game of ping-pong.

From the Philadelphia Press. In a recent speech Booker T. Washington re-

lated the story of a negro who purchased a third class ticket, and was assigned to a seat with the first-class passengers in a stage coach. He was unable to understand the distinction but when the stage tumbied into a ditch the driver called "First-class passengers remain in your seats.

second-class passengers get out and walk, third-class passengers get out and push."

Mr. Washington also said that early in his days as a schoolteacher he found the log cabin in which he taught school too small, and determined to employ a henhouse as an annex. One morn-

ing he instructed a negro assistant to clean out "What!" exclaimed the negro in astonishment

Ground for Suspicton. From the Philadelphia Press.

Mary," said the young matron's mother, "it smed to me you were very cold to John this

orning? "Yes," she replied, "I'm beginning to suspect

NO OFFER TO DECORATE MILES. The Subject Never Brought to the Attertion of the President.

WASHINGTON, May 7 .- The recent report to the effect that President Roesevolt expressed his disapproval of the intention of the French Government to decorate Gen. Miles and Admiral Dewey with the Cross of the Legion of Honor is without foundation. THE SUN correspondent is able to state, on the highest possible authority that neither the President nor the Secretary of State ever made a suggestion on the subject of the proposed decoration of Miles and Dewey, and that the subject was never brought to the attention of the President in any way, so that he had no opportunity to pass upon it if he had de

This authoritative denial is reinforced by the official statement of the French Embassy that the President was never asked to express his approval or disapproval of the French Government's alleged intention to decorate Miles and Dewey and that the whole story is without foundation. The Embassy ad-mits, however, that the subject of conferring mits, however, that the subject of conterring decorations in connection with the ceremonies of the unveiling of the Roochambeau statue have for some time been under discussion, and that the names of several distinguished Americans have been considered as worthy subjects of the honor.

As a matter of fact, however, there is no several to the President would

secrecy as to what the President would have replied had he been notified of the desires of the French Government with regard to conferring decorations upon Miles and Dewey or any other Americans. He would have expressed the personal hope that it should not be done; in view of the fact that it is not within the power of the inited States to reciprocate. further asserted that should the French Government now, after the gossip that has taken place over this matter, notify the State Department of their desire to decorate Miles or Dewey or any other American, the reply of the President would be that he would do the only thing in his power by submitting the wishes of the French Gov-ernment to Congress.

As a matter of fact the President regards

As a matter of fact the President regards the whole subject of decorations as most trivial, and would have no personal objection to seeing Miles or any other American covered from head to foot with crosses, stars and ribbons, if this would make the wearer happy.

CUBAN SUGAR INQUIRY.

Sugar Broker Testifies That Tariff Reduction Would Benefit the Cubans. WASHINGTON, May 7 .- Manuel Rionda of

the firm of Czernikow, MacDougall & Co. of New York and London, sugar brokers, was a witness to-day before the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba, investigating the ownership of Cuban sugar and sugar lands.

Replying to questions by Senator Platt. the witness said his firm last year had handled approximately one-quarter of the Cuban sugar crop.

As to what fixed the price of Cuban sugar. he said it was a natural law that the largest producer fixed the price, and as Germany vas the largest producer in the world they looked to Germany for quotations.

Senator Platt asked what the effect would be on the price of Cuban sugar if the United States reduced the duty. The witness replied that it would enhance the value of he sugar to the Cubans just as much as

he duty was reduced.

Asked what the effect in Cuba would be if Congress refused to grant a tariff con-cession, Mr. Rionda said emphatically it would be very disastrous, because those would be very disastrous, because those who had advanced money on the crop in who had advanced money on the crop in the expectation that sugar would bring at least 1½ cents a pound would immediately call in their loans and the crop would be dumped on the market and sold at any price it would bring. The Cubans were financially weak and would be forced to The result would be a panic committee adjourned until next

MRS. DENISON NOMINATED. Chosen by Committee for President of the

Women's Club Federation.

Los ANGELES, Cal., May 7 .- The event of importance at to-day's session of the Women's Federation of Clubs was the report of the Nominating Committee, which was a surprise, as many of the partisans of Mrs. fact that the Church occupies land for Platt Decker of Colorado believed she would be at the head of the ticket. The following was the report:

For President, Mrs. Dimies T. S. Denison of New York: for Vice-President, Mrs. Robert J. Burdette of California; for Second Vice-President, Mrs. Emma Fox of Michigan; for Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. T Coad of South Dakota.

The forty women who formed the Nominating Committee labored until midnight on this ticket, which was received to-day with much favor by the convention, though action on it was postponed till to-morrow While there was keen disappointment among many of the enthusiastic partisans of Mrs. Decker it was the opinion of a great majority that Mrs. Denison deserved the

Although Mrs. Decker appeared to receive the report smilingly and to acquiesce in the decision of the committee it is whis-pered that her name will be presented from he floor to-morrow morning by one of the Massachusetts delegation.

To-night the art section met and listened to addresses by Charles F. Lummis of Los Angeles and Nathan F. Barrett of New Pachelle.

How to Estimate a River's Width.

From the Philadelphia North American

From the Philadelphia North American.

To measure the width of any ordinary stream, or even of a good-sized river, it is necessary to make use of only your eyes and the brim of your hat. That seems queer, doesn't it? But it's true, and here is the way to do it.

Select a part of the river bank where the ground runs back level, and, standing at the water's edge, flx your eyes on the opposite bank. Now, move your hat down over your brow until the edge of the brim is exactly on a line with the water line on the other side. This will give you a visual angle that may be used on any level surface, and if, as han been suggested, the ground on your side of the river be flat, you may "lay off" a corressponding distance on it. To do this you have only to hold your head perfectly steady, after getting the angle with your hat brim, supporting your chin with your hat brim, supporting your chin with your hat, if necessary, and turn slowly around, until your back is toward the river.

Now, take careful note of where your hatbrim cuts the level surface of the ground as you stand to that point will be the width of the river—a distance that may readily be measured by stepping. If you are careful in these details you can come within a few feet of the river's width.

From the Florida Times-Union and Citizen. While the fire which started on May 3, 1901, and devastated the city was under control within seven hours, yet it has been burning for the past 36

went to the ruins of the old Mohawk block, and with a shovel dug off the top of the pile of broken brick and mortar. Three or four inches from the top the place was warm and smoke was seen to come from the hole dug. Digging still deeper each shovelful became hotter and hotter as it was taken out. Digging a little deeper, red coals were found, and as soon as the breeze fanned it it blazed The are department was notined, and a stream of water was turned on. Thus it was that one year after the commencing

of a fire the department is called upon to put it out.
This place has blazed up several times since the day of the fire, and the last time, about five months ago, the department soaked it thoroughly with water. A quantity of grain had been stored in the building, which stood on the site where the digging took place yesterday, and it was this grain that has been smouldering all this tim-

A considerable crowd of people gathered around the place yesterday, and were asionished at the fact of the fire burning so long, and remarked that all records were broken as to the length in time of burning of a fire by the one in Jacksonville

TO WELCOME FRENCHMEN. Parade of Two National Guard Brigades

-Mayor's Committee Mayor Low announced yesterday the names of the members of the committee that he appointed to take charge of the reception to be given in honor of the French officers coming to this country on the French warship Gaulois to take part in the dedication of the monument to Rochambeau in Washington on May 24. These are

the members of the committee:

The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the Vice-Presdent of the Board of Aldermen, the Presidents of the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond, the Ambassador and former Ministers to France Ambassador and former Ministers to France resident in New York—Horace Porter, John Bigelow, Levi P. Morton, Whitelaw Reid, the former Cabinet officers resident in New York—Cornelius N. Bliss, John G. Carlisle, Charles S. Fairchild, Lyman J. Gage, Daniel S. Lamont, Benjamin F. Tracy, William C. Whitney: the Lieutenant-Governor and former Governors and former Lieutenant-Governor of New York, resident in New York—Timothy L. Woodruff, Alonzo B. Cornell, Frank S. Black, William F. Sheehan, and former Mayors—David A. Boody, Edward Cooper, Alfred C. Chapin, Smith Ely, Franklin Edson, Thomas F. Gilroy, William F. Grace, Hugh J. Grant, Abram S. Hewitt, Charles A. Schieren, Robert A. Van Wych, David D. Whitney, Frederic W. Wurster.

President Fornes of the Aldermen ap-

President Formes of the Aldermen appointed the following to represent the Board: Aldermen Willett, Sullivan, Dowling, Marks, Mathews, Porges, Owens, Oatman, Bridges, Peck, Stewart, Kenney, Tobbetts,

ey, Wentz. The visitors are expected here on May, coming from West Point. They will go the City Half to be received, and after the city hall to be received, and after the ceremonies there they will go at once to a reviewing stand to be erected in Madi-son Square, where the two brigades of militia in this city will be paraded for their inspection.

In the evening the guests will dine with the Society of the Cincinnati. On May 28 they will be guests a: a luncheon at Cleremont, and then they will visit Grant's Tomb. On Thursday they will be entertained by Whitelaw Reid, former Ambassador to France, and later in the day they will go to Newport where they will spend Memorial

TAX LISTS IN NEWPORT.

Slight Increase in the Rate-The Assess ments of Former New Yorkers.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 7 .- The tax asses sors of Newport to-day turned over their books to the city with the amount of assessment and the names of the new tax payers. Last year the tax was \$11 on \$1,000; this year it has been raised to \$11.40. The total assessment is real estate. \$33,853,200; personal, \$7,900,900. On both a tax of \$475,996.74 will be paid. This is an increase of taxes of \$29,111.84.

The new personal property taxes are Caroline W. Astor, \$100,000. William C. Schermerhorn \$150,000; C. M. Oelrichs, \$10,000; Hamilton Fish Webster, \$20,000; Winthrop Astor Chanler, \$5,000; Samuel Huntington, \$20,000: Gibson Fahnestock

The new taxes on real estate are: Austin Flint, Jr., \$13,400; H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., \$32,000; Mary B. Jennings, \$27,700; Delancey Kane, \$56,400; W. Rogers Morgan, \$33,800, C. M. Oelrichs, \$22,100, Sallie H. Elliot,

Those taxed on personal property secured certificates of citizenship in Rhode Island through the Supreme Court at a recent date. Besides the names here there were quite a number of cottagers from Phila-delphia, Boston and Providence who were added to the tax list for large sums.

GOV. TAFT'S MISSION TO ROME. is to Negotiate With the Vatican for the Purchase of Friar Lands.

WASHINGTON, May 7 .- Secretary Root and Gov. Taft had a conference with President Roosevelt this afternoon, lasting several hours. The principal subject considered was Gov. Taft's trip to Rome to negotiate with the Vatican for the purchase of the friar lands. Special instructions for Gov. Taft's guidance had been prepared and were approved by the President. They contemplate the severance of the relations between the Church and State in the Philippines to a limited extent. The condition now existing is due to the which it has no title from Spain, but which claimed by the Church on the ground f a mutal interest which existed under panish dominion. There is other property Spanish dominion. which is admittedly owned by the Church and this the United States proposed to buy. In this way it is hoped to place the Catholic Church on the same footing in the Philippines as other denominations.

Bibliographical Museum at Columbia.

The large hall in the Columbia University library formeric used as a private office by President Seth Low was opened by Librarian James H. Canfield yesterday as a bibliographical museum. tions, old manuscripts and papyri, besides the famous Phænix collection of literary curiosities, are on exhibition. The public will be admitted daily between 9 A. M. and

More Cases Disposed of Under Jerome.

District Attorney Jerome gave out a statement yesterday showing that office has cleaned up more work in the first four months of his term than his predeces-In the first four months of his term K. Olcott disposed of 1,613 cases; jardiner, 1,573 cases, Mr. Philbin, Col. Gardiner, 1,573 cases, Mr. Philib 1,58) cases, and Mr. Jerome, 1,805 cases.

From the Washington Post. "Congratulate you on the fine reception thich I heard you were honored with out in udiana." some one yesterday remarked to senator Fairbanks, who has just returned

polis.

"That reminds me," said the Senator,
"of an old but slways good story. In a
sleeping car a man was snoring most loudly
and nobody else in the car could sleep. Finally
it was decided to awaken him and compel
it was decided to awaken him and compel m to quit shoring or stay awake. So after ich difficulty, he was aroused. "What's the trouble?" he asked.

"What's the trouble?" he asked.
"Your snoring keeps everybody in the car
awake and it has got to stop.
"How do you know I snored?" questioned
the disturber of the peace.
"We heard you, was the reply
"Well," said the man who snored, as he
turned over to go a sleep again, "Don't believe all you hear."

An Angora Cat Whips a Hawk. From the Baltimore Herald.

From the Baltimore Herald.

Belair, Md., May 2-A few mornings ego a large chicken hawk swooped down with terrific velocity upon what it must have thought to be a white chicken in the poultry yard of William H. Paul, near Earlton. It was the nistake of the aerial bird's life, as this particular object of its prey proved to be a pet Angora cat named Colonel.

The cat was taken by surprise at first, but soon gathered itself together and a furious battle was soon in progress, which resulted in the disconfilture of the attacking party. The conflict was short, sharp and decisive and before Mr. Paul arrived on the scene the hawk flew away, minus a large mouthful of feathers, which the Colonel retained as a trophy. The cat was badly cut by the talons of the hawk. of the hawk.

Earnest, but Confused. From the Philadelphia Times.

At a recent dinner, one of the speakers re-lated the story of a visitor to a Sunday school who, in addressing the children, said.

"I come from Massachusetts. I am on my way to Maryland; and I have stopped over here to talk to you children and to save you from going to hell." After repeating this introduction to his remarks, the visitor said.

"Now, my children, where did I come from?"

"Massachusetts," was the reply, in chorus.

"Where am I zoing?" he then asked
There was a pause, his geographical route
and evidently not been deeply impressed
to the gathering. Then the silence was
worken.

broken—
"To hell!" came the prompt and startling reply from an earnest but confused pupil

EXAMINATION PAPERS SOLD? Questions for Police Promotions Said to

Have Been Offered in Advance. There has been talk this week among the policemen who took the civil service examination last Saturday for promotion to roundsmen about papers purporting to contain the questions to be asked at the examination having been offered for sale

previous to the examination. Four of the five examination papers were offered for \$50 on the day before the examination, many policemen from different precincts say, while the fifth paper was produced on Saturday, a short time before the examination, and offered for sale for \$10. This price was reduced gradually to \$2 as the time set for the ordeal

approached.

The examination was held in the Grand
Central Palace at 11 o'clock Saturday. There were five papers, containing about thirty-eight questions, the policemen say, and some of the candidates finished the examination before 1 o'clock, while others

were still at work at nightfail.

Three policemen in an uptown West Side precinct are said to have made a pool of \$50 to get the four papers and to have spent Friday evening in the back room of a saloon going over them.

room of a saloon going over them.

"Might not those papers have contained fake questions?" a policeman was asked.

"You wouldn't find a policeman giving up \$50 for a gold brick. He knows who he's dealing with before he gives up his cash. It is not likely the policemen will go back on the man he bought the goods from, either. He's as bad himself, and he knows it. Lots of those who had intended to go up for the examination did not do so when they heard on Friday what was going on. They didn't care about parting with \$50 and then take their chances on promotion," he answered.

VOTING MACHINES, MAYBE.

motion," he answered

Bureau of Elections Takes Preliminary Step-Dady There.

The Bureau of Elections voted vesterday to ask the Board of Estimate to prescribe as the Charter requires in the case of patented articles the conditions under which a type of voting machine may be selected for the city. Manufacturers of different machines have offered them. Their general adoption, the board says, would call

for an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars.

All the members of the board, including Col. Dady, voted for the resolution. Col. Dady at such meetings as he has attended has moved that the board adopt voting machines, but his resolution never went.

Not Too Sure of Him.

From the Boston Evening Transcript. A constituent from San Francisco was reciting to President Roosevelt his list of extraordinary qualifications for the consu-lar berth he was seeking, while Senator Perkins stood by, a smiling and approving

And do you believe the Senator will give you his indorsement for this place?" asked the President.
"I haven't a doubt of it," the applicant answered. "I am quite willing to rest my chances on what the Senator will say."
"Very well," said the President, turning to the Senator. "Very well," said the President, turning to the Senator.

"But on one condition," the applicant added, with haste. "I must be permitted to leave this room after the Senator."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Prohibition Sheriff of Cumberlan d county Me., which includes the city of Portland, swore out last year 4,034 warrants for violators of the Liquor law and served 4.916. The total number of

Costs collected \$29,325.

The Virginia Constitutional Convention, which action as to the submission of the new Constitution to the voters of the Old Dominion but United tainly the recognized spokesman of the Democratic party in Virginia, has declared in favor of such sub mission in these words:

"The people wanted the convention and called it. If they want the new Constitution they adopt it. If they do not want it, they should not

be compelled to accept it At the Wayne County Democratic Convention in Illinois resolutions were presented which failed to mention W. J. Bryan. A delegate from Barefoo township asked why, and the convention added City piatform and Bryan. Wayne county is in central lilinois, far from the banks of the Wabash, It includes Hickory Hall, Zif, Indian Prairie, Big

The retirement of Senator Jones, the veteral leader of the Arkansas Democracy, and the new political prominence of his successor, former Gov ernor Clarke, will be, Arkansas Democrats de-clare, the means of furnishing Senator Tillman of South Carolina with a colleague in Washington who "will keep things moving." The Arkansas method of keeping things moving does not find.

The State of California elects this year a Gov ernor in place of Henry T. Gage, Republican, elected in 1898 by nearly 20,000 majority over Judge Ma-guire, the Fusion candidate. There is factional Republican opposition to the renomination of Gov Gage, and in San Francisco, which casts a con-siderable part of the vote of California, party conditions are mixed.

however, universal favor elsewhere.

A candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Surolk county district of Long Island is State Senator W. W. Cocks of Nassau. Under the new apportionment the Third, Fourth and Fifth wards of Queens, with Suffolk and Nassau countles, constitute the First Congress district.

Wisconsin, after having been for many years one of the closest and most uncertain States in the country appears to have swurg into the Republican column with such steadfastness that now there are few changes in the party vote and still lewer in the Republican majority. In 1896 the Re-publican Electoral ticket received 268,000 votes in Wisconsin and four years later it received 265,000. The charge in the Democratic vote was not much greater and the Pepublican plurality was increased from 102,000 to 106,000. There is a State election to

The Virginia Legislature, which recently ad journed, passed, near the close of its aession, a bill reapportioning the Congress districts of the State in conformity with the new enumeration of inhabitants by the Federal census of 1900, and the Governor has vetoed the bill. Gov. Mon was formerly Attorney-General of Virginia.

There were two members of the last Kansase Legislature described as Silver Republicans, form of political designation now nearly as obsolute as that of the Anti-Masonic party.

There are in the borough of Brooklyn 20,000 apartment or tenement houses (less than half the number of New York), 11,000 stores, 10,000 stables. 5.000 factories, 541 hotels or hotel saloons, 815 schools, 540 churches, 96 theatres, 91 lodging houses, 215 clubs, 46 station houses, 126 engine houses, 153 hospitals and asylums, and 1,300 ware

Tennessee has been reducing its State debt at a rapid rate. Ten years ago it owed \$16,000,000, a much larger sum than any other State in the same region, and carrying an interest charge of more than \$500,000 a year at a time when the annual interest charge on New York's debt was less than \$400,000 and on that of Ohio less than \$100,000. Recently the State debt has been reduced and Gov. McMillan gives some interesting information concerning the reduction of the State debt during his administration. Since Jan. 1, 1860 the debt has been reduced at the rate of \$11,000 a week, and the indebtedness paid up to this time includes \$910,465.34 of Boating debt and the redemption of \$905,000 of State bonds, a total of \$1.815.165.34.

The Chicago Federation of Labor by a referendum vote of 233 urions has appointed a Political Action Committee composed of ten members. Victories for labor candidates to San Francisco, Bridge port, Ansonia and Hartford, Conn., account for the action of the Chicago men.

An issue of this year's logislative contest in Florida is the proposed extension to that State of the dispensery system for the State management of the sale of fiquor, as already lastaged in South As a means of adding to the State re enue, the dispensary system would be popular in

There are three States which have no debt, lows. Nebraska and Illinois. There are three others which have almost no debt, California Mon-tana and Nevada. All six are in the Weet.